



CALIFORNIA GARDEN

IN THIS NUMBER

PREMIUM LIST—TWENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL FALL FLOWER SHOW
SEPT. 6th and 7th, 1930

FINE GERBERAS FOR FINE GARDENS

THE EARLY ROSES

AUGUST, 1930

TEN CENTS

PLANT NOW! HARRIS QUALITY SEEDS of Calendula, Cineraria, Hollyhocks, Larkspur, Nemesia, Pansies, Schizanthus, Snapdragons, Stocks, Fox Glove, Gaillardia, Delphinium, Primula, Cyclamen and Sweet Peas, etc.

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ANNIE C. ROBINSON

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The magazine—"California Garden," a practical local guide published monthly for 20 years. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, now in its 21st year of continuous activities.

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Vol. 22

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST, 1930

No. 2

PREMIUM LIST

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL FALL FLOWER SHOW
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, SEPT. 6 AND 7, 1930

Main Plaza, Balboa Park

Opening Saturday, 2 P. M., Admission 25c

Section A—Dahlias—Amateurs

Class

- * 1. Best Collection of Dahlias, one of each variety. Prize Competitive Cup to be won for three years.
- 2. Best Three Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 3. Best Three Blooms Hybrid Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 4. Best Three Blooms Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 5. Best Three Blooms Miniature Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 6. Best Three Blooms Fancy or Variegated, one or more varieties.
- 7. Best Three Blooms Peony, one or more varieties.
- 8. Best Three Blooms Pompon, one or more varieties.
- 9. Best Three Blooms Show, one or more varieties.
- 10. Best Three Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, one or more varieties.
- 11. Best Three Blooms, Single, one or more varieties.
- * 12. Best Collection Cactus Dahlia, one bloom each variety.
- 13. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, one bloom each variety.
- 14. Best Collection Decorative, one bloom each variety.
- 15. Best Collection Peony, one bloom each variety.
- 16. Best Collection Pompons, two blooms each variety.
- 17. Best Collection Show, one bloom each variety.
- 18. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex, three blooms each variety.
- 19. Best Collection Single, three blooms each variety.
- * 20. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias in Show, use of other foliage permitted.
- * 21. Most Artistic Arrangement Vase or Bowl of Dahlias.
- * Dahlia Sweepstakes San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.

Section B—Dahlias

Open to All Competition

- * 22. Best Keeping Dahlia, excepting pompon and show varieties, judged at 2 P. M. last day of show. No preservative treatment allowed.
- 23. Best Established Three-year-old Seedling.
- 24. Best Collection Unregistered Seedlings.
- 25. Best 1929 Seedling.
- 26. Best 1930 Seedling.
- * 27. One Best Bloom Exhibited at Show, stem and foliage considered.
- 28. Most Artistic Basket of Pompons in Show, use of other foliage permitted.
- * 29. Dahlia Cup for best six blooms, one bloom each of six classes, one bloom only in each vase. No Pompons. Harris Seed Company Cup.
- * 30. Best Six Blooms, six varieties. California productions. Names attached.

Section C—Dahlias—Professionals

- * 31. Best General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.
- 32. Best Display of Dahlias, not less than six varieties.
- 33. Best Six Blooms, any variety.
- 34. Best Six Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 35. Best Six Blooms Hybrid Cactus, one or more varieties.
- 36. Best Six Blooms Collarettes, one or more varieties.
- 37. Best Six Blooms Decorative, one or more varieties.
- 38. Best Six Blooms of Fancy Variegated, one or more varieties.
- 39. Best Six Blooms Peony, one or more varieties.
- 40. Best Six Blooms Pompons, one or more varieties.
- 41. Best Six Blooms Show, one or more varieties.
- 42. Best Six Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, one or more varieties.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

- 43. Best Collection Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each variety.
- 44. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, one bloom each variety.
- 45. Best Collection Collarettes, one bloom each variety.
- 46. Best Collection Decorative, one bloom each variety.
- 47. Best Collection Fancy or Variegated, one bloom each variety.
- 48. Best Collection Peony Flowered, one bloom each variety.
- 49. Best Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.
- 50. Best Collection Show, one bloom each variety.
- 51. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex, three blooms each.
- 52. Best Collection Single Dahlias, three blooms each variety.
- 53. Best Collection of California Dahlias, twelve blooms, twelve varieties.
- * 54. Best Largest Collection Registered Varieties.
- * 75. Best Collection of Bulbous Flowers, not less than eight varieties.
Mary Matthews Competitive Cup to be won three times.
- 76. Best Display of African Marigolds.
- 77. Best Display of French Marigolds.
- 78. Best Display of Single Petunias.
- 79. Best Display of Double Petunias.
- * 80. Best Collection of Perennials, not less than six varieties.
- * 81. Best Collection of Annual, not less than six varieties.
- 82. Best Display Any Other Flower Not Otherwise Classified.
- 83. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous tall growing Begonias.
- 84. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous low growing Begonias.
- 85. Best One Specimen Potted Fibrous Begonia.
- 86. Best Collection of Potted Tuberous Begonias.
- 87. Best One Specimen Potted Tuberous Begonia.
- * 88. Best Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or other receptacle.
- 89. Best Collection of Ferns.
- 90. Best Decorative House Plant.
- 91. Best Flowering Vine (flowers and foliage).
- 92. Best Collection of Cut Sprays Flowering Trees or Shrubs.
- 93. Best Collection Berried Shrubs (cut sprays or in pots).
- 94. Best New Flower or Plant not before exhibited.
- 95. Best Exhibit of Water Lilies.
- * 96. Best Dining Table Decoration, Flowers and Foliage.

Section D—Zinnias—Amateurs

- * 55. Best Collection of Zinnias.
- 56. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
- 57. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, White or White Shades.
- 58. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
- 59. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
- 60. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
- 61. Best Three Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
- 62. Best Three Blooms, Any Other Color.
- 63. Best Three Blooms, Picotte Type.
- 64. Best Twenty-five Blooms Zinnias, Small Mexican.
- 65. Best Collection Lilliput Zinnias.
- 66. Best Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias. Greenery Allowed.
- 67. Best Arranged Basket of Zinnias, Greenery Allowed.
- * Zinnia Sweepstakes.
San Diego Floral Association Bronze Medal.

Section E—General—Amateurs

- * 68. Best Collection Asters, Double Type.
- * 69. Best Collection Asters, Single Type.
- 70. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Asters, any variety.
- 71. Best Arranged Basket of Asters any variety, greenery allowed.
- * Aster Sweepstakes.
- * 72. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
- * 73. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Flowers.
- 74. Best Arranged Basket of Gladiolas.

Section F—General

Open to All Competition

- * 97. Best Collection of Begonias.
- 98. Best Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, grown in pot or other receptacle.
- * 99. Best General Exhibit of Begonias grown in pots or boxes.
- 100. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern.
- 101. Best Specimen Fern other than Maidenhair.
- 102. Best Collection Cut Ferns, three leaves of kind.
- 103. Best Fern Hanging Basket.
- 104. Best Hanging Basket other than Fern.
- 105. Best Exhibit of summer flowering lilies.
- 106. Best Display of Gladiolas.
- 107. Best Collection of Potted Fuschias.
- 108. Best Display of Cacti.
- 109. Best Display of Succulents.
- 110. Best Display of a Small Rock Garden.
- 111. Best Dish of Growing Succulents and Cacti.

Section G—General—Professionals

- *112. Best Collection of Decorative Plants and Flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet.
- 113. Best Collection of Twenty-five Shrubs for Garden Use.
- 114. Best Three Trees suitable for Lawn.
- 115. Best Ten Vines.
- 116. Best Specimen Sword Fern.
- 117. Best Specimen Fern Other than Sword Fern.
- 118. Best Decorative Plant for House.
- 119. Best New Plant or Flower not exhibited before.
- 120. Best Collection of Potted Petunias.
- 121. Best Collection of Zinnias.
- 122. Best Collection of Asters.
- *123. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
- 124. Best Arranged Basket of Gladiolas.
- 125. Best Exhibit of Summer Flowering Lilies.
- 126. Best Exhibit of Water Lilies.
- *127. Best Civic or Service Display of Plants and Flowers; Quality and Arrangement to be main points.
- 128. Best Exhibit of Garden Pottery (limit 20 pieces).

RULES

- 1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of the first day of the Show so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening. All vases, baskets, etc., belonging to exhibitors, must be called for Monday morning, not later than 11:00 o'clock. **No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.**
- 2. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
- 3. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
- 4. **Exhibits can be entered in one class only.**
- 5. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
- 6. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed during or after the close of the Show without the authority of the officials in charge.
- 7. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
- 8. All Exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be fur-

nished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Entries in class 134 excepted from this rule.)

- 9. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
- 10. All Exhibitors must place their names on bottoms of containers for identification.
- 11. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the Show. Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.
- 12. In class 96, best dining table decorations should be so arranged on table as to allow space for service. Table will be judged on the basis of the floral decoration only.
- 13. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered.
- 14. Baskets and vases will be judged for arrangement and quality of blooms.
- * Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.
- 15. No professional or no amateur directly or indirectly connected with a professional shall enter an amateur class.

No Fee Is Charged for Making Entries in This Show

An Amateur is one who does not engage in horticulture or gardening for profit and who is not directly or indirectly connected with one who engages in horticulture or gardening for profit.

A Display is an arrangement for quality and artistic effect.

A Collection is a variety of kinds brought together.

Dahlias will be judged according to the points recommended by American Dahlia Society, which are:

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| Color | 20 |
| Stem and Foliage | 25 |
| Substance | 15 |
| Form | 20 |
| Size | 20 |

100

**CHAIRMEN FOR FALL FLOWER SHOW
BALBOA PARK SEPT. 6th AND 7th**

Dahlias—Sections A, B and C: Mrs. Geo. Gardner, Phone Bayview 0346-M.
Zinnias—Section D and Class 121: Mr. and Mrs. H. Gibbs, Phone Hillcrest 1550-J.
Asters, Bulbous Flowers and Marigolds—

Classes 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 76, 77, 78, 122: Mrs. Paul Tuttle, Phone Hillcrest 6642.

Basket and Bowl Arrangements—Classes 72, 73, 123, 124: Mrs. Fred Scripps and Mrs. R. Morrison, Phone Hillcrest 0890-W.

Petunias, Annuals, Perennials, Summer Flowering Lilies, Gladioli, Potted Fuchsias—Classes 79, 80, 81, 82, 82a, 105, 106, 107, 120, 125, Not otherwise classified: Mrs. L. P. Brothers, Phone Hillcrest 2142-R.

Lath House Subjects—Classes 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 116, 117, 118: Mr. Walter Merrill, Phone Bayview 0601-J.

Flowering Vines, Flowering Trees, Berried Shrubs, Water Lilies, Cactus and Succulents—Classes 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 108, 109, 110, 126: Mr. and Mrs. G. Middlebrook, Phone Hillcrest 7100.

Dining Tables—Class 96: Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour, Phone Hill. 3594 or Hill. 9579.

Professionals: Mr. Walter Birch, Phone Main 0842.

Floor Plans and Judges: Mr. John Morley, Phone Main 0605.

Nomenclature: Miss Mary Matthews.

Gate Receipts: Mr. John Bakkers.

Clerking: Mrs. Elsie Case.

General Chairman: Mrs. Mary Greer, Phone Hillcrest 1550-J.

General Secretary and Information: Miss Winifred Sinclair, Phone Bayview 0202.

AN APPRECIATION

ROSECROFT BEGONIA GARDENS

By Peter D. Barnhart

This article is inspired by a visit to these famous gardens, July 15th. It is safe to say that no other such display of begonias may be seen in the United States. No Flower Show, anywhere, at any time, during the past half century that this writer has attended, was so colorful, so gorgeously beautiful as is the display in those gardens at this time. Nor is this all. The arrangement of the plants show the handiwork of a Master Artist. The flowers of the tuberous plants are marvels for size; suspended on pedicles of unusual length, they droop gracefully from among the luxuriant foliage, the plant a pyramid of green, a blaze of color, a thing of wondrous beauty.

The tree section of the tribe are six to ten feet tall, carrying umbels a foot long, composed of twenty to fifty flowers each. The flowers of both types vary in color from pure white to deepest crimson, and a multitude of intermediate shades. No artist, however, skillful he may be with a brush is capable of portraying those colors on canvas. No writer, no matter how rich his vocabulary, or skillful he may be with words in the framing of sentences, is

able to convey to the mind of readers the glorious grandeur of those gardens.

Thus far in the story the aesthetic feature of Rosecroft has been dwelt upon. Now then, let us look at its utilitarian feature. For table decoration the tuberous plants are without a peer in the plant kingdom. Moreover, they will last five times as long as a decoration of cut flowers, and no professional decorator is equal to the task of creating so much beauty in such concentrated form. For a room decoration, tree begonias are unexcelled. Furthermore, if given proper care they will be a thing of beauty and last for years.

The Robinsons don't know that this story is being written, neither does the writer know the price they have set on those plants, but three dollars each for a tuberous, and ten dollars for a tree, would be, in the opinion of this scribe a very reasonable one.

There are scenes along the journey through life so exquisitely beautiful, that they subdue the traveler who has eyes to see, a heart to understand and a soul to appreciate their beauty, into silent admiration. Rosecroft Begonia Gardens is one such scene.

FESTIVAL DE LAS FLORES AT LA MESA

La Mesa again will offer flower lovers a treat in presenting her third annual flower festival Saturday and Sunday, August 23 and 24. Entries from everyone are invited and premium lists will be available at the Harris Seed Store and Dunning-Millar's Seed Store, both in San Diego. In plain English, the title means festival of the flowers and in reality is a fall flower show presented in a unique manner.

AUGUST WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake

Due to the temperature lag, mid-summer is reached about the middle of August in San Diego, when the mean temperatures are usually higher than those of any part of the year. However, the days are never hot, and the nights are uniformly comfortable. Since the record began a temperature above 90 degrees has been recorded but thrice, and maxima above 80 degrees are unusual.

So little rain falls that it might be regarded as an accident, and what does occur is generally associated with summer thundershowers in the mountains.

There is an appreciable increase in the amount of sunshine over the preceding months, and the majority of days are clear with little cloudiness except during the early morning.

It is a little too early for the drying fall winds, so the humidity is high.

The Aug. and Sept. Gardens

By Walter Birch

August and September are two heavy seed planting months for the flower gardens, and as we usually have our warmest summer weather during these months it pays to do most of your planting in seed boxes, so that you can make your own mixture of soil and also enable you to protect your plants properly until they are able to withstand ordinary weather conditions in their permanent place of growth. Use light shallow boxes about three inches deep and well screened soil, composed of one-third leaf mold, one-third sand and one-third good garden soil. Be sure that soil is moist all through (not wet) and then seed evenly, allowing about one-quarter square inch to each seed, covering over very lightly with sand or better still a sprinkling of Radio Peat Humus, which is beneficial to the soil and is a wonderful holder of moisture. Water very carefully and place box in a lath house or small frame that is covered with burlap. When the seed is well up you should begin a gradual process of hardening off the young plants. This is done by removing burlap for a time in the afternoon, gradually extending the time, as the plants get stronger. The young plants will become much sturdier through this process and stand transplanting much better. Transplant into other seed boxes about two inches apart and into open ground when plants are husky, well hardened off and with a good showing of healthy young roots.

Plant now seeds of Pansy, Stocks, Cineraria, Schizanthus, Canterbury Bells, Hollyhocks, Snapdragons, Clarkias, Larkspur, Nemesis, Sweet William, Forget-Me-Not, Fox Glove, Gaillardia, Coreopsis, Delphiniums, Primulas and Calendulas.

The best varieties of Snapdragons are the Mamimum and Majus types, the former very tall growing, with immense blooms and the Majus not so tall, also with very fine blooms. Calendulas, the Sensation is one of the finest. Hollyhocks, Chater's double in separate colors or mixed. Larkspur, double stock flowered. Stocks, Giant Imperial or Bismarck, giving huge blooms in lavender, pink, sapphire, yellow, red, etc., Canterbury Bells, Campanula medium or cup and saucer type, Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids, Bella Donna and Hollyhock Strain. Columbine, Long Spurred varieties. The above mentioned varieties are of

proven merit for San Diego planting.

Plant your sweet peas for early blooming after the middle of the month and during September.

Chrysanthemums should be cut back for the last time now, by doing so at this time November and December blooms can be had, and we have so few flowers at that time we should take advantage of late mums. Break the plants back, leaving about eight or ten inches of the old stalk, this applies only to the large flowering varieties. As the new shoots grow, stake securely to keep the stems straight and the growth up off the ground. Plenty of fertilizer should now be applied, either by working a safe commercial fertilizer into the surface of the ground around the plants or covering the bed with Groz-It, a well seasoned pulverized sheep manure or well rotted pulverized cow manure. After fertilizing use lots of water and frequent cultivation and don't forget to use an effective spray against insect pests. Evergreen spray has been found to be very good.

CUT DAHLIAS PROPERLY

By Mrs. G. W. Gardner

The length of time dahlias will keep after cutting depends largely on the proper method of handling at the time of cutting.

I have found that deep watering of the plant the previous day and the cutting of the blossoms before the sun is up add greatly to their life. Seal the stems by burning, holding the ends over a gas flame. Put immediately up to their necks, into water of hydrant temperature.

If possible, carry your dahlias to the show in water, for every minute out of water shortens their lives perceptibly.

Some find putting the dahlia stems into hot water expedient, but in doing this care must be taken that no steam or excessive heat touch the blossoms. And it is because of this danger involved that the charring method is to be recommended.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Capt. A. R. Baird, Benecia, Calif.

Miss L. Randall, Encanto.

Mrs. J. P. Burns, Los Angeles.

The California Garden

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Silas B. Osborn
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John Bakkers
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Member

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American Iris Society

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McKELVEY'S

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EDITORIAL

APPRECIATION OF FLOWER SHOWS

Again the San Diego Floral Association presents to the public an opportunity to view the finest in ornamental horticulture that San Diego affords. It would seem that those who toil year after year to make such spectacles possible would become discouraged at the comparative apathy of the general public to flower shows. Probably not over two per cent of the population will visit a flower show. What then is the driving force behind the unabated energy and enthusiasm displayed by these workers? It is the quality which is in truth something more than can be expressed by the word appreciation. It is vision. No quality in man is more essential to human progress than vision. Without it we float around on the sea of life like rudderless ships. It is for those who possess it to drive on to their goal despite the discouragement of the moment.

It is inevitable that in this great western empire, so recently carved from the wilderness, interest in ornamental horticulture should lag. It has always been so on the fron-

tiers of civilization. The memories of pioneer hardships is still fresh in the minds of the passing generation. Their lives have been too busy to indulge in the fruits of their labor. Their vision was great, their work the hardest. It is for us to carry on their work, to realize their vision of a land of Utopia, of great tree shaded avenues, lined with comfortable dwellings; surrounded by fruits, flowers and vines in abundance.

Flower shows generally are not inspired by a desire for the spectacular, contrary to popular belief. It is the school wherein the art of appreciation of one of the best things in life is taught by those blessed with vision, love of nature. Is a dry dahlia tuber just a piece of root to you, or can you envision the sprouting of tiny leaflets, its sturdy growth during the early summer and finally the unfolding of a glorious flower of indescribable beauty, so that the dry tuber itself becomes a thing of beauty to your sense of appreciation? Or are you one of those unfortunates who rush breathlessly into some nursery in the height of the dahlia blooming season to buy tubers or plant spring flowering bulbs when they are blooming, or rose bushes in June? To thoroughly enjoy a flower show it is necessary to have that one quality in common with the show promoters, vision. Then each subject will become envisioned in your mind's eye, in your garden. San Diego flower shows are not visited by more than two per cent of the residents. San Diego gardens are not graced with two per cent of the beautiful plants that they might well have. San Diego citizens are not experiencing two per cent of real gardening pleasure. It would seem then that the secret of the tenacity of purpose of flower show promoters lies in their knowledge of this fact.

CHANGE OF DATE FOR AUGUST MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held in the Floral Building, Balboa Park, on Thursday evening, August 21st, at 7:30. The speaker will be Mr. W. K. Morrison, who has travelled extensively in South America, the Mediterranean countries and Africa for the British Agricultural Department. Mr. Morrison will talk on tropical fruits and flowers, which can be grown in this climate.

HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR THE FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Miss Alice Halliday.
Mrs. Robert Morrison.
Mrs. Oscar Quarforth.
Mrs. L. P. Brothers.
Mrs. Mary Greer.

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REPORT OF JULY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Floral Association was called to order at 8 P. M., July 15th, by the president, Mrs. Mary A. Greer, who announced an outdoor garden meeting on Tuesday afternoon, July 22nd, at Mrs. Thos. Hamilton's and possibly one other garden. Mrs. Greer then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Peter D. Barnhart, who has recently returned from a visit to the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Barnhart told of his varied and interesting experiences in living in a community largely composed of Asiatic races as is Hawaii. To those of you who heard Mr. Barnhart and know his inimitable manner and method of presenting his subject, we shall fail to give an adequate report in this article, and to you who did not hear him, the Hawaiian trees, shrubs, vines and flowers that he visualized to us through vivid description, will be small compensation for your loss in not having heard him speak. Like most visitors to Hawaii, Mr. Barnhart found an embarrassment of riches in growth of all sorts of tropical vegetation. There is much humidity due to rain at some time of nearly every day or night. Mr. Barnhart imagines that Providence has provided a special sprinkling system for Honolulu and by turning on the celestial spigot-of-the-air, on one side of the street it rains copiously while at the same time directly across the street the vegetation is dry and thirsty and the sun keeps on shining serenely throughout the sprinkle. Yet in spite of this special celestial sprinkling system, it remains necessary to resort to irrigation even as in California. But it is always green even to the mountain tops there, thanks to the unique sprinkling system above mentioned.

Some of the most attractive trees described by Mr. Barnhart are the banyan, algeroba, koa, royal palm, cocoanut palm and avenues of pink and golden shower trees. The hibiscus grows luxuriantly with dense foliage and the flowers are large and beautiful in coloring. The mango grows wild and when not infected with pests is edible. The pineapple and papaya are delicious and plentiful—but **poi!!** Oh my!! one-fingered, two-fingered or three-fingered (made from taro root) is, oh! oh!! oh!!! ask Mr. Barnhart!!! The grounds of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel (20 acres) were described as especially beautiful in having such tall, leaning cocoanut palms, some over 100 feet in height, also East African tulip trees with showy flowers and many varieties of the crotons with their variegated and many colored leaves.

Mr. Dewey Kelley brought in for inspection a small silver tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) and also an Aloe (*mitriformis*) to be given away, which was done by drawing numbers. The lucky number was held by Mr. Harper Hornell of Indian Springs. Many bulbs and slips of various kinds were brought by mem-

bers to be taken by those who wished to enlarge his or her garden.

A satisfactory meeting always means a few words of profitable wisdom from our floral sage, Miss K. O. Sessions. Who of us would not rather hear her speak about the most insignificant plant or pestiferous weed than to listen to Demosthenes? She showed, described and passed around, an interesting branch of silver tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) and a melaleuca *hugelii* and also the cruel plant in blossom (*Cynanchum acuminatifolium*) rose apple (*Eugenia jambos*) and other interesting specimens from her own garden and those brought in by members.

The meeting then adjourned to enjoy the punch and cake provided by the house committee, exchange words as well as bulbs and slips for planting and to pay past and present dues to the treasurer.—G. H. and C. M. M.

REPORT OF JUNE GARDEN MEETING

The June garden visit of the Association to the Loma Portal gardens of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dunning and Mrs. F. F. Edelen was a very great treat, particularly were they a great lesson to the visitors regarding what can be accomplished in four years. Mr. Dunning spaded up his ground for the first time in June, 1926. He made his garden and at the end of the first year he pulled out his fruit trees and built a lath house the size of his garage behind it. By the end of the second year he began making over his inside garden and developing his outside garden. This outside garden today has features than can hardly be duplicated elsewhere and the enclosed garden is a real gem. Without any question it is probably the best example of that "outdoor living room" that Mr. A. D. Robinson so often preaches to San Diego gardeners. For quality of plants and large variety there is nothing better in the city. For skillful arrangement it would be difficult to make a suggestion. Only a very few of those fine begonias are three years old and most of them are only 1½ and 2 years old. The Helxine moss is the finest growth ever seen. A fish pool with its dripping water supply, the bird house with its singing canaries, a bridge over the larger pool and a propagating section enclosed in glass are all so placed in this enclosed lath house adjacent to the glass covered sitting room—open to the lath house—that you feel the beauty of the composition and want to stay right there and enjoy it.

Very choice Gloxinias and potted tuberous begonias adorned tables and hanging brackets. Lloydii Begonias in baskets were in a race with the best at Rosecroft. Tuberous begonias in many colors and of all sizes filled the foreground of the beds and many fine ferns filled spaces as a foil for the gay colors.

The outside pool was full of splendid blooms and a new and light pergola over the roses

gave promise of some shade to add to the quality of the roses.

One exceptional plant in tree form and in full bloom was the *Escallonia Langleyensis*, the finest specimen plant ever grown here or elsewhere. By accident the tree form developed as the plant made such a rapid growth.

The beds of annuals and perennials were all in splendid condition and the border of the native blue *Phacelia Parryi* was a real gem.

Mrs. Edelen's garden on Tremont Street, was awarded the prize last year for the best small garden and the bronze tablet was up on her garden wall.

The front yard of her garden is arranged in a pleasing way, a strong group of the lower shrubs at the extreme right, blue Australian bells predominating and a tall *cocos plumosa* palm above all. On either side of the front steps a sturdy *dracaena* and a clump of New Zealand flax, balances the palm note. Across the entire front and ridge of the house a sturdy and well trained Cup of Gold vine—well trained vines are a big asset; an untrained one is an eye sore. Beneath the front window a low raised bed with rocky front held a fine showing of that rich brown and yellow hybrid, *mimulus*. The well kept small lawn to the pavement gave the perfect foreground. Loma Portal developers were very wise in placing the 5-foot sidewalk adjoining the curb. It must become the universal plan. The southside of the house had well selected close clinging vines on account of the narrow spaces, and toward the rear the full bed of shrubbery with the favorite banana and nandinas conspicuous and pansies as the border. Around the corner to the west and rear the charming patio garden was indeed a fine lesson. The garage wall to the left, a strong and excellent *eugenia* hedge to the right, a vine covered fence at the rear with the *Crimson Lake Bougainvillea* as the central vine and strong color, was in good condition. At the base of the vines and on both the sides shady loving plants with begonias and ferns gave an excellent finish and plenty of color. On the north side of the house a tall *Casurina* and a group of strong shrubs were separated by the beginning of a very well placed and planned for group of cacti. The whole garden showed good care and thought and proved that Mrs. Edelen really loved her plants.

—Miss K. O. Sessions.

THE EARLY ROSES

By K. O. Sessions

That greatest of all old world storehouses of lovely plants, the Orient, China especially, began pouring out its treasures to the Western world, Europe, from 1750 to 1850. Sir Joseph Banks in England had a positive mania for new plants and being both wealthy and influential he persuaded the East India Com-

pany, who owned the ships to allow their Captains to bring back a box or more of plants on each trip. Wardian cases, small glass houses they were, that brought the treasures. In this way the parents of our Hybrid perpetuals, Tea and Rambler Roses reached Europe early in the Nineteenth Century.

The Chinese Monthly or Bengal Rose in 1781 and *Rosa Odorata*, the Tea Rose, 1809, were the roses that revolutionized the Rose gardens of the world. In 1807 the Banksia Roses came to England and were named for Lady Banks. These Chinese Roses hybridizing the French Rose (*Rosa Gallica*) produced the hybrid Chinese Roses, of which class Gen. Jacqueminot was one of the most prominent and today a desirable variety about Central California. This new rose crossed with the Damask Rose originated the hybrid Perpetual class which for some time ruled the Rose garden.

The Tea Rose developed more slowly because more tender and with little fragrance, and the first to be developed were the roses that we know as *Niphetos*, *Marechal Niel*, *Saf-rano* and others. The crossing of these Tea roses with the hybrid perpetual gave us the race of hybrid Tea roses, which with the Ramblers and Pernetians dominate the Roseries of the world today. From this we can easily remember that the development of our roses today began early in the Nineteenth Century, 1809 to 1850.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was organized in 1827. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organized in 1829. They have just recently celebrated their Centennial (100 years). The Royal Horticultural Society in 1809 and in 1841 saw the beginning of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, which is still existing. The early workers were earnest men between 1750 and 1850 and to them we owe a great debt. Thirty-eight years ago H. B. Ellwanger, a Rose grower of authority in northern New York wrote, France and England have led in the production of new Roses, while Italy and Germany have accomplished almost nothing and neither have they produced any valuable fruits. America has already originated more fruits of a high quality than any other country but her list of new roses has been very small—but more than Germany or Italy. America has a greater variation of climate and soil than any other country and it must be that America will yet produce her share of fine Roses. The late years begins to prove it.

Speaking of old Roses the one I first remember was the Giant of Battles, introduced in 1846, a rich dark red. Gen. Jacqueminot still holds its own for color and fragrance and the *Glorie de Rosemanes* is one that has been used

(Continued on Page 13)

LATH HOUSE MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson

I gather from remarks relayed to me that I am being quoted as unreservedly recommending the growing of roses in redwood boxes, and I steal a small space from the lathhouse to set myself straight. I advocate the use of boxes for roses for one reason only and that is to enable me to pack the darned things out of my garden when their summer moult and mildew is going on. If I were a rosarian, instead of a begonian, I should plant my roses in the ground after I had prepared that ground three feet deep, and steel myself to suffer and bear in the summertime with hopeful imaginings of a cooler and a better rose season ahead. For the future let no one quote me on roses; ask Mr. Osborn. And that reminds me that this rose enthusiast recently was at Rosecroft trying to see in a big double yellow tuberous Begonia a glorified Golden Emblem rose. He was accompanied by a gentleman whom he introduced as the one who took my money in the name of the State so that I might be licensed to try and sell you Begonias and he did not seem to sense the irony of it.

Another caller was an elderly professor, I judged, who put me up in front of the class and had me speak my piece, but when I got as far as explaining the advantages of putting the house on the street line and the kitchen, etc., next the street, so securing a livable privacy in the garden at the back, he threw me right off my stroke by asking, "What part of England did you come from?" adding, "We Americans have not learned to use privacy like the English," and I don't know now whether he sided with use over there or abuse here.

We have had a warm spell and after the first day I gave up reading the paper reports of higher temperatures elsewhere and took to sprinkling paths, etc., which seemed gratifying to the Begonias. Fortunately it was not a dry heat, as during the three years I have installed a recording thermometer we have not before had six days all of them reaching eighty under the lath. I don't tell this condition to gloat over our warm spot but because these high and low points give us very valuable pointers as to the likes and dislikes of various plants. Achimenes clearly liked the extra warmth and the Lobelias, double and single, hated it. Gloxinias said, "Thank you," and the

tuberous Begonias endured. The Tuberous acted as our roses do when it gets too warm; they bloomed out smaller and more quickly. Now that normality has returned I have removed from the tuberous all blooms in any degree spent with the seed pods and fertilised with Floranid after a thorough watering and expect to once more have as fine a show as ever. Another plant that grew unbelievably was the Coleus which flaunts its best color under heat, feed and plenty of water; never let these suffer for water. I had a bed of them which I sprinkled by hand every day and they sulked, seeking the cause, I found the soil barely moist an inch or so down. A thorough soaking brought immediate action. I grow these cheerful things from seed yearly but I would like a cutting of one I have met and lost, a large leaved of crepy build, a soft copper self. Pinch Coleus every time you pass by.

When on the subject of visitors I should have mentioned an Entomologist which to us common folks is a bug man. He hailed from Sacramento where he says they grow Camelias as well as Point Loma does Begonias. He asked so many questions about families and varieties and how they got that way, that I was obliged to fess up and admit my general ignorance and misinformation, then he proved human and we wandered around disturbing an insect that was not a fly nor a moth but something between with guazy wings and he pointed to it as it posed obligingly on a post and remarked, "That is your best insect friend," and I asked, "what does he eat," and he replied, "everything;" so if you see this cross between a moth and a fly with a dash of dragon blood, bless him, and pass along. I did not get his calling card but the visitor did write down the name of a shrub he said I must try in the lathhouse and I am going to do so because I want to spring the name on you, "TIBOUCHINA SEMI-DECANDRA." There, try that on your tongue. Bailey says it flowers all the time in Florida with blooms of violet purple five inches across. And, folks, this chap uses Floranid on his Camelias. He also volunteered the information that he uses ammonia water for slugs and likes it, which the slugs do not, he says. I am not sure about the proportions but think it was a spoonful and a half to a gallon applied with a sprinkling can—it sounds too easy.

I have tried all the old wheezes this season with my Rex leaf cuttings and scored a straight failure, my only success I did not try. One morning I culled three Rex leaves intending to put them in my usual mixture when the gong sounded and going to answer it I dropped these into a tank that had about three inches of water, intending to retrieve them for treatment later, however, I forgot them and some days later found them apparently rotted so left them to do a good job at that. A month still later in passing I saw what looked like small leaves poking up and investigation showed that all three Rex leaves had made roots and grown plants not only where the stem ended but along the ribs. All the web was gone; just the skeleton left. One leaf was completely covered by another, yet had its strong young plant and all were quite submerged. I put these leaves just as they were in a bench and pulled a little soil over them and they are growing merrily, and I may be just imagining, yet I can't help thinking they sing, "Ha-Ha" as I pass. I have given up hope of living long enough to understand Rex Begonias. Mine are definitely sulking just now and I tremble when I read that the pumps in Mission Valley are at work. That reminds me of another pair of visitors, florists from Oklahoma. These cross examined me about water softeners and I had to admit I did not know a thing except that claims that such existed, had reached me. A plant man would have to know if the agent tempered the water to the plant as well as the washerwoman. Few of us recognize how vital to plant happiness is the quality of the water applied, and though we are always hearing about soil analysis the water goes as it comes and the only safeguard against hardness I have found is to use more of it so that evaporation has less chance to concentrate salts on the surface. Folks, I recognize how absolutely unscientific my language sounds but I am indifferent to that if you get the gist of it which is when you suspect the water never let your ground get dry. This does not mean my water is hard yet but the women folks are beginning to complain that the suds in the washing machine don't bubble up as they should and did. All complaints can be made to them.

FUCHSIA NEWS By Miss K. O. Sessions

The first meeting of members of the American Fuchsia Society in the San Francisco bay region was held Sunday, May 18th, at 3 o'clock at the home of the Vice-President, Mrs. Selden C. Smith, 1890 Yosemite Road, Berkeley. There were present eleven members and five guests. Many of the members had brought cuttings and specimen blossoms of their fuchsias and additional proof of the known confusion in fuchsia nomenclature was evident in

the spirited arguments which occurred over "Arabella" and other doubtful characters. Fuchsias bought from different nurseries under the same name bore little resemblance to each other save that both were fuchsias, while plants that were identical in blossom and leaf had been sold under different names.

Many cuttings and much garden gossip was exchanged and time pleasantly wasted in enjoying the beauties of Mrs. Smith's hillside garden but no one worried over this as the business end of the society is very simple and it has always been the intention of the directors to transact it largely by mail owing to the scattered nature of membership. The Treasurer's report shows:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Receipts from dues up to May 27th . . . | \$53.00 |
| Total expenditures | 38.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| And now, Cash on hand | \$15.00 |
|---------------------------------|---------|

At the opening of the meeting the President outlined the origin of the society and something of its plans. It was decided that an effort should be made to exhibit several blooming fuchsias in pots at the fall flower show to be held in San Leandro in September.

It was decided that real work on the problem of classification and nomenclature could only be attempted when specimens of all varieties were collected and labelled in one place. The Academy of Sciences in San Francisco being well equipped to handle the technical side of this undertaking and Miss Alice Eastwood the ideal person for the botanical research it was decided to ask all members to send in to her during the summer's blooming season specimens of all their varieties with names attached when known. The Academy's staff will mount and label each specimen and it is hoped that by next year a list can be published with accurate and fairly complete descriptions. The directors also have dreams of color photographs to be published eventually but this is for the future.

The President appointed this committee on Classification and Nomenclature:

Mr. Mitchell, Chairman.
Miss Eastwood, San Francisco.
Mr. Lejeune, Santa Barbara.
Miss Sessions, Pacific Beach.
Mr. E. Walthers, San Francisco.

Mrs. Thomas, 1616 Cypress Street, San Diego, on Membership. Dues are \$1.00 per year.

Miss Sessions will receive fuchsia specimens at her nursery in Pacific Beach and will send same to Miss Alice Eastwood. Spray of foliage and one with buds and seed—if there are any—makes the right specimens.

Since the State Fuchsia Society suggests potted fuchsias be exhibited in September at the big San Leandro show—San Diego must begin to do the same for our yearly shows.

GARDEN PROBLEMS

By Walter S. Merrill

Last month I spent a day in Sacramento. In trying to discover the whereabouts of a certain service station, the house of a friend and a hat store, I managed to travel over several miles of the city's streets. While I did actually find all that I was looking for, my great discovery was in the nature of a re-discovery,—that of the tremendous value of street trees to a city. To one who has lived constantly, for several years, in San Diego, it was a wonderful experience to spend hours driving through streets fully shaded by magnificent trees. In New England one is accustomed to seeing fine elms and oaks and pines bordering the highways and affording delicious shade to the traveller in the summer heat. In Southern California the rare and short stretches of tree-lined roads are but cool oases in far greater stretches of sun-drenched country highways and city streets.

Despite the fact that the thermometer in Sacramento must have been registering in the nineties the day I was there, it was delightful to drive about and to experience the sense of being sheltered from the hot sun by magnificent trees. I had not realized before that there are such street trees in this state. I had thought it necessary to go to the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts to find them. After years spent in San Diego, I had become accustomed to the glare of constant sunshine, and expected to find no other conditions existing in California.

Why have we no trees in San Diego? Or rather, why are the few trees that we have of no earthly use as shade trees? Probably in no other city of the state has the beautification of the grounds about the houses been carried to a higher point. There is, here, a great interest in gardening. Flowers and shrubs are cultivated as in no other place that I know. But trees in the yards are very few, and generally of the smaller growing varieties; and trees along the sidewalks are practically unknown, excepting the plantings of acacia melanoxylon and cocos plumosa, neither of which gives any shade to the motorist,—or much more to the pedestrian. Occasionally, it is true, we find an old pepper tree, or a lonesome specimen of grevillea robusta, and now and then a eucalyptus gives a patch of shade. These are lone survivors of those planted in the early days of the city, before a perfect

cement sidewalk came to be considered a more beautiful thing than a magnificent pepper tree or oak. Now things are changed; let a crack appear in the immaculate surface of cement—and down must come the forty or fifty-year old offender, "to be replaced by a more suitable tree." In the old days, too, people did not foresee the beauty of our modern advertising signs; and so they planted trees which now, at considerable expense, must be cut down in order that the traveller may enjoy an unrestricted view of the garage and beauty parlor labels. It is to be wondered at, that the "business men" of Sacramento do not demand their rights and do away with the hundreds of fine elms and oaks that partially screen the electric wire poles and the business signs and advertisements.

The men who made San Diego's charter were far-seeing enough to include a provision whereby one cent in every hundred dollars of valuation should be assessed, to be spent for the planting and care of street shade trees. Unfortunately, these charter makers did not foresee what sort of men would administer the expenditure of this money, or they would not have been willing to incorporate such a useless item of expense in the city budget. For several years this money has been raised by taxation (amounting to about \$10,000 in 1928, to over \$15,000 in 1929, and to a like sum in 1930,—to consider only the last three years.) Just what has become of it is hard to say. So far as I know, the only planting done with this \$40,000 has been on Sunset Cliffs Avenue, in Ocean Beach, where about a hundred very small jacarandas were set out and allowed to die at once from lack of water and the small care necessary. During 1928 the Street Tree Commission, of which I was a member, held fortnightly meetings and made several plans to beautify the more travelled thoroughfares. But no planting could be done as the Council persistently refused to appropriate any money from the Street Tree Fund to pay for such work. At the end of the year the Council voted to turn all unexpended money into the General Fund, where it might be spent at the pleasure of the councilmen. During that year only one member of the council showed the slightest interest in the beautification of the city streets with trees, or the slightest inclination to carry out the city charter's provision for such work. One councilman,

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

in a public meeting, declared that he would like to see every tree in the city cut down. It would be charitable to surmise that, in the heat of political argument, he may have overstated his real feelings. But with such men in control, when and how can we expect to provide for our people and for the thousands of tourists who visit us each Summer such glorious vistas of tree-lined streets and avenues as make other cities of California places of joy to those seeking change from the furnace-like conditions of the hot interior regions of our country.

The climate of San Diego is admirably suited to the growth of many varieties of fine shade-trees. We can afford them an ample supply of water. Our streets, generally are laid out with proper provision for tree planting in the parking strips. We have funds available for a very considerable amount of planting each year, so that fifty years from now the city streets could be as beautifully shaded as are those of Sacramento today. All that is needed is that the voice of the people of San Diego be raised in an order to its employees in the City Hall to carry out properly the above-mentioned provision of the City Charter.

SMALL GROWING WATER LILIES

By Mrs. W. S. Thomas

Many have small or shallow pools which will not accommodate the large growing kinds, or water not deep enough. The Ladykers can always be used successfully and they come in pink, carmine, red and white. *Thrysanta* and *Aurora* are also very adaptable opening up in sunset shades and deepening later to vermilion and red. *Indiana* is slightly larger and leaf growth is heavy, but compact. *Robinsoni* is very much like *Indiana* but smaller flower, the blooms opening apricot and turning to light red. *Mexicana* is a native Mexican lily with distinct leaves of light green, delicately spotted brown. The blossoms are medium size, lemon yellow with pointed petals. It is especially adapted to shallow water and will thrive in four or five inches of water. It reproduces by runners, which very quickly make blooming plants. *Yellow Pigmy* is the smallest of the family. Its yellow blossoms are never over two inches in diameter, and it does not ask for deep water. If leaf growth gets too much, cut off outer leaves at crown of plant; this seems to do no harm, and in fact adds to strength and number of the flowers. Then if you desire some small plants at edges of the pool, try the *Shell Flower*; it is beautiful in its peculiar shade of light green, shell-shaped leaves, is inexpensive, a rapid grower and its heavy growth of light floating roots are good egg catchers at spawning time. But if your lily roots are in small containers one must give frequent doses of fertilizer to keep up the succession of flowers.

FINE GERBERAS FOR FINE GARDENS

By Barbara C. Aplin

Gerbera Hybrida or the Perennial ever blooming daisy from the Transvaal in South Africa may be so many different things. Poor types and colors may be too worthless to be given space in any garden. By this I mean thin, short petals, pale faded colors and the best of growing and climatic conditions can do nothing to change this. Fine types and colors can be grown just as easily and the pleasure derived from growing them infinitely multiplied.

A few notations from a Garden Book will give more of an idea of what is meant by fine types and colors. One from each of their six colors is as follows:

Pink—Shrimp pink, fifty petals, heavy type, white center, stem, twenty and one-half inches.

Rose—Begonia rose, fifty-four petals, heavy texture and broad-long stem, twenty-two and one-half inches.

Coral—Grenadine, fifty petals, small center, graceful.

Yellow—Capusine Buff, fifty petals, five and one-half inches across, large and heavy, medium stem, fourteen and one-half inches.

Red—Scarlet Red, sixty-four petals, broad, flat flower.

Orange—Tangerine, forty-eight petals, pointed petals, twenty-inch stem, graceful.

If you have in your garden already fine Daisies and yet they are not the lovely things you remember of last fall, bear in mind that summer Gerberas just are that way. In the midst of root and leaf growth the flowers are poor. This is your opportunity to gather their seed and start for yourself the experience of watching the development of new ones.

Should you really want to do this and grow for yourself a planting of Gerberas, do not let the prevalent idea of their being difficult deter you. Just three things are really essential, they are fresh seed, patience and a knowledge of their habit. They are deliberation itself and must be allowed to take their own time. Discard all idea of flats and pots. Gerbera roots develop better in an open seed bed and then in field rows and once they have reached the blooming stage they are simplicity itself to handle. The really critical point comes after the germination and first leaves.

Broadcast your seed in a seed-bed prepared in a sunny sheltered part of your garden, cover lightly with soil and then heavily with sawdust and until germination has taken place with a burlap and keep moist at all times. Ten days to two weeks should see you with a fine crop of small two leaved plants. Remove the burlap and give a lath protection until the third and fourth leaf are fully developed, then remove all covering and leave undisturbed

for at least four months. Now put them in a double row a foot apart each way where they can be irrigated and cultivated. Another four months should see them start to bloom. Sometimes the first bloom is a perfect one and sometimes it takes three blooms to reveal its true perfection. You can leave them undisturbed here for several years or take them up each year and separate the divisions to make additional plants.

Each year grow on the seed of your best flowers and discard what poor plants you have and within your own garden you will, in time, produce a source of real pleasure and pride, when the greater part of the year they will uncurl round fat little buds endlessly from their compact center that gradually rise on long slender stems well above their dark green leaves and unfurl their most lovely clear many colored daisies. You will find among them all the cool pale shades of pink deepening into an intense magenta rose. When there is yellow in their makeup you will get a series of corals—pink coral, rose coral, and orange coral. Yellows are buff, clear citron yellow to deep chrome and cadmium yellow. The warmer shades of orange and red are broken up in orange, bittersweet orange and apricot. The reds are marvelous, flame scarlet, spectrum red deepening into carmine and garnet.

All these within a twelve months are quite worthy of a bit of patient waiting and watching.

THE EARLY ROSES

(Continued from Page 8)

for hybridizing with the greatest of success and is now a universal stock plant for budding purposes. Fragrance to a rose is like the song to a bird—and many of the fine teas, with little or no sweet perfume were not so popular.

Glorie de Dijon was sent out in 1853, now 77 years old and was very distinct from all climbers and became the head of the climbing Teas.

La France, which we now seldom see is acknowledged the sweetest of fragrant Roses, became the original of the hybrid Tea in 1869 only 61 years ago.

The Polyantha Roses developed during the 70's, include the Cecile Brunner and was the result of using a Japanese single white rose the size of a 25 cent piece. Cl. Cecile Brunner is a sport that has developed in California and I believe all the new Cl. Teas are of California origin, a tremendous, vigorous growth, throwing long canes that develop into climbers.

The early new roses were mostly the results of nature's hybridizing and no record was kept. The seed pods were gathered and planted.

Dean Hole, an English clergyman wrote the charming "Book About Roses," in it he says, "He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart. He must love them well and always he must have not only the admiration, the enthusiasm and the passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence and the watchfulness of love," and Ellwanger concludes this is the sure substance of success in Rose culture, without this true love, failure partial or complete, is sure to follow.

Of the many old Roses mentioned the ones I personally have grown and have known are: Agripina, Aimee Vibert, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Lamarque, Solfateire, Devoniensis, Bon Silene, Madam de Vetry, Triomphe of Luxemburg, Niphetos, Safrano Chromatella, all developed from 1850 to 1865 and from this fine group very little advance has been made except that more hardy roses and freer bloomers through the summer in the eastern part of the United States.

Other roses: Jules Margotten, Anna de Diesbach, Paul Neyron, Emperor du Maroc, Xavier Olibo, Jean Soupert, Alfred Colomb, Mabel Morrison and many others. Papa Gontier came in 1883 and later its sport, the Rainbow. Madam de Watteville in 1884, Climbing Niphetos in 1889, American Beauty in 1885, Glorie de Margottue and Meteor in 1887 and Clothilde Soupert in 1890.

Under glass Perle des Jardines, Catherine Mermet, Madam Hoste, Sunset, and Papa Gontier were grown for the florist trade; also Ulrich Brunner, Paul Neyron, American Beauty, Souvenir de la Malmaison, and others. Practically none of these are now being grown under glass for the florist trade.

—K. O. Sessions.

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GARDEN O' DREAMS

I once had a beautiful garden—
'Twas lovely and fair as a dream—
And close by its blossoming borders
Meandered a wee rippling stream,
The sound of whose clear, purling waters,
And the rustle of leaves gently stirred
From the dawnlight unto the gloaming,
Were blent with the song of the bird.

How I loved that beautiful garden!
'Twas a riot of color and bloom;
There the violet mingled its perfume rare
With the honey-sweet breath of the broom.
The sweet peas flaunted their banners aloft—
Fluted and varied of hue—
While at their feet the larkspurs trim
Vied with the cornflower's blue.

The red-brown mignonette added its mite,
The pentstemons glowed in their pride,
While the graceful columbine fluttered its bells
By the stately delphinium's side.
Among them the wee English daisy grew,
Quiet, and modest, and tame.
And poppies whoes radiant splendor
Put Solomon's glory to shame.

The blossoms that hung from the trellis
Where the butterflies loved to repose,
Were pure as the waxen snow-drop,
And sweet as the heart of the rose.
The wild bee came daily to garner—
And the ruby-throat coming to sup,
Found a golden star in the purple depths
Of the calycanthema's cup.

The perfect, the transcendent flowers
In phantasy only we find—
And my fairy-like flowers and the garden
Were the gift of my subconscious mind.
'Tho' I mourn them, 'tis not without comfort
To a real garden I do not aspire—
For as sure as God giveth the increase
All gardens are mine—to admire.

C. M. Williams,
Old Town.

Miss C. M. Williams.

STRAY THOUGHTS

By Peter D. Barnhart

The Mediterranean Fruit Fly since its introduction to Florida has been on the front page of all the papers of this country. My observations of the pest in Honolulu leads me to say, that of all fruit pests it is the worst.

Should it gain an entrance into California all the resources of the state must be brought to bear on its extermination. Money must not be considered, no matter how much it takes; the best equipped men that can be found for the work must be drafted. Should it become

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established in this state, as it is in the Hawaiian Islands, the state will be ruined in so far as fruit and vegetable growing is concerned. The only fruit we grow that is immune from the attacks of this pest is the Avocado. Tomatoes, Squash, Melons, Peppers all are ruined by its larvae.

Now then, let no tourist to those islands send any mangoes to this country. Delicious as the fruit is, and pleased as friends might be to receive it, the menace is too great to take the risk of introducing the pest to this land, favored above all lands in the production of fruit and vegetables.

Of all the vines that may be grown in the warmer sections of this Southland none is more beautiful during the summer months than is *Stimaphyllon ciliatum*. Planted in full sun, and well fed and watered it makes luxuriant growth; the flowers as fine in form as are many Orchids, and a pleasing shade of yellow. The specific name refers to the hairy margins of the leaves, which are of a peculiar shade of green.

Ochna multiflora is an evergreen shrub of merit, yet seldom seen in our gardens. As the specific name indicates it is a profuse bloomer. Grown in full sun its golden yellow flowers brighten the landscape during the winter

months. Winter is a misnomer for our rainy season. Spring should invariably be used when speaking, or writing of our season from November first to April first.

The sepals are persistent and become a dark red, remaining on the plant long after the black seeds have fallen. I have often wondered which is the more beautiful; the plant in flower, or clothed with these red fleshy sepals. Have Miss Sessions bring a specimen to the next meeting of the Association.

Another vine that pleases me greatly is *Manettia bicolor*. This too is a tropical plant, but it must be grown in shade. The flowers are small, tubular, of two colors; red and yellow. As a thing of beauty it is unsurpassed in the vegetable kingdom. Now reader don't say that these things require too much care. No great excellence is attained without great labor. Furthermore, is it not a great pleasure to achieve success in doing difficult tasks?

Saturday, July 19th, the Editor drove me to a hilltop garden near Bostonia, and there I saw two cherry trees said to be native of Patagonia. Never a drop of water has been given them since the last rains, yet they are luxuriant, and loaded with fruit. In an attempt to identify them I fail to find any description in any work that I have that fits them. Related to the wild black cherry of the East, which belongs to the *Padus* section of the species *Prunus*. The flowers are borne on racemes, and in this case they are a foot long, the berries black, four times the size of the eastern wild cherry, and not nearly so bitter.

This species is a valuable addition to our drouth resistant trees. Like all seedlings the fruit of these two trees vary in quality. When a superior type is found among seedlings, it must be perpetuated by budding or grafting. The fellow who will give this Southland such a variety, will be a public benefactor.

In a garden of Honolulu I discovered an evergreen tree, a native of Queensland, grown under the name: *Ochrosia elliptica*. The fruits

are as large as a Satsuma plum. Ovoid, the pericarp; that is, the flesh that covers the ovary; bright scarlet. The Ovary. Oh! the ovary of this fruit is so hard and bony that it may only be opened with a hammer and a chisel. The seeds are small, flat and disc shaped. If this plant will fit into the scheme of things in this Southland as other subjects from Queensland do, then the finding, and introduction of it to our gardens will be well worth all the cost of the trip to the Island Gem of the Pacific. There are *Ochrosias* native of those Islands but none of them with brilliant colored fruits.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of California Garden, published monthly at Point Loma, California, March, 1930.

State of California, County of San Diego, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared John Bakkers, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the California Garden, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Calif.

Editor, Alfred D. Robinson, Point Loma, Calif.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Cal., Pres. M. A. Greer, 2972 First Street, San Diego, Cal.; Sec. Miss Winnifred Sinclair, 3335 Goldsmith St., San Diego, Cal. There is no capital stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has not reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN BAKKERS,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of July, 1930.

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WHAT TO DO WITH TREE CAVITIES

By C. F. Greeves-Carpenter

Member of Staff of Van Yahres School of Tree Surgery.

Cavities in trees are the result of a variety of causes; they may be due to the chewing by a horse of the bark of a tree, a lawn-mower chipping the bark, the after-effects of wood-boring insects when wood-destroying fungi gain entrance, the result of defective pruning, etc.

It is necessary to know something of the composition of a tree before one can intelligently undertake to treat their damaged parts.

A tree is composed of four distinct sections, as may readily be observed by examining any sawed portion. In the center is the core or heartwood, the sole function of which is to support the tree. Surrounding the heartwood are seen a number of concentric rings, which, collectively, are known as the sapwood. At the outer edge of the sapwood, and immediately under the bark, there is a thin layer, known as the cambium, through which the life processes are carried on. Then comes the outer protective bark, and if this latter is damaged so that the cambium layer is exposed or cut into then a cavity will inevitably result, unless prompt attention is given.

A New Hole

With a fresh injury it is a simple matter to prevent any serious inroad of decay. The outer bark and cambium layer should be cut with a sharp knife and shaped, so that the top and bottom of the injury are V-shaped. then the space of sapwood left exposed should be painted with a waterproof paint. Care must be taken, though, that none of the paint gets on the cambium layer, as it would be apt to injure if not stop the cell growth. In a little while, with a healthy, vigorous tree, the

cambium will start to roll over the injury and will completely cover it in one growing year, providing, of course, that it is not a very serious or wide injury.

With cavities that have existed for some time in old trees it is a far more difficult matter. First all the dead and decayed wood should be removed with a gouge or sharp chisel and mallet, then the outer edges of the injury should be shaped with a sharp instrument to a V-shape at the top and bottom, and the sides of the cavity should also be cut so that a clean straight edge is left. Then the back and sides of the cavity should be creosoted, care being taken not to get any of the creosote on the cambium layer, and, then, if the cavity is a large one, a number of nails should be driven into the wood to hold the filling material.

The Filling Material

The filling medium should be chosen with due regard to its compatibility. The ideal filling medium would be one that expands and contracts with the movement in the tree, and one that is light in weight, capable of absorbing and giving off excess moisture readily, and one which will form a natural union with the wood of the tree. The edge of the filling material should come up to, but on no account go over, the cambium layer. When the whole cavity is filled, and the filling medium thoroughly dried out, then the surface should be painted thoroughly with a black or gray waterproof paint, whichever color is preferred.

With some of the cavities it may be necessary to put in iron braces. Then stresses and strains have to be figured, and this is out of the realm of the average garden lover as tree surgery is a comparatively young science, and unless one has much experience in such work, it would be better not to attempt bracing.—Christian Science Monitor.

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